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From Monday June 14. to Thursday June 17. 1703.

THE *Northern* Circuit appointed for this Summer Aſſizes is as follows:

Mr. Juſtice *Powys*.
Mr. Juſtice *Blencowe*.

Kingſton upon *Hull*, Thurſday *July* 15. at the Town of *Kingſton* upon *Hull*.
York, Saturday *July* 17. at the Caſtle of *York*.
City of *York*, The ſame day at the Guildhall of the ſaid City.
Durham, Wedneſday *July* 28. at the City of *Durham*.
Town of *Newcaſtle* upon *Tyne*. Monday *Auguſt* 2. at the Guildhall of the ſaid Town.
Northumberland, The ſame day at the Caſtle of *Newcaſtle* upon *Tyne*.
Cumberland, Tueſday *Auguſt* 10. at the City of *Carliſle*.
Weſtmorland, Saturday *Auguſt* 14. at *Appleby*.
Lancaſter, Wedneſday *Aug.* 18. at the Caſtle of *Lancaſter*.

Venice, *June* 8. *N. S.* Signior *Fabio Benvicini*, Proveditore Extraordinary, who has reſided ſome time at *Crema*, is ordered to remove from that Place to the *Poleſine*, to be nearer to the Imperial and the *French* Armies, in order to obſerve their Motions. Our laſt Accounts from thence ſay, that the Duke of *Vendoſme* having ſent before a Detachment of 10000 Men towards *Trecenta*, and left ſome Forces in the Intrenchments which they had lately caſt up near *Pontemolino*, decamped with the reſt of his Troops on the firſt Inſtant from *Sanguinetto*, and paſſing by *Legnago*, marched to *Zelo*, where he encamped that night; after which he paſſed over the River *Tartaro* on three Bridges of Boats, which he had cauſed to be made there, and came the 4th to *Maſſa*, and from thence marched to *Melara*, with intent (as is ſuppoſed) to attack *Oſtiglia*, the *Germans* principal Poſt, which is very well fortified. He has left ſtrong Guards near *Carpi*, and at ſeveral other Places on the Rivers *Adige*, *Tartaro*, and Canal *Bianco*. General *Viſconti*, who lay at *Finale di Modena* with 4000 Imperialiſts, has quitted that Place, and is marched to *Quadrella*, where he is intrenching himſelf, being more conveniently poſted for joining the reſt of the Imperial Forces, as there may be occaſion. Lieutenant-General *Albergotti* has thereupon taken poſſeſſion of *Finale*, with a Body of *French* Troops, and has ſent a Detachment to *Palantone*, with Orders to fortify that Place, and to make a Bridge over the *Po* at *Fichuerola*, in order to eſtabliſh a Communication that way with the Forces under the Duke of *Vendoſme*. The *French* Forces which were left near *Pontemolino* have raiſed a Battery of ſeveral Pieces of Cannon againſt that Place, and are battering the *German* Works therewith, but hitherto with little Succeſs. It is ſaid the Imperialiſts intend to cut down the Banks of the *Po* near *Melara*, which would overflow a great Tract of Land, and would put the *French* Forces poſted thereabouts to great Inconveniencies. General *Vaubonne* is marched with the Body of Imperial Troops under his Command from *San Michiele* to the *Val Poliſella*, by which Valley the Imperialiſts intend that their Succours ſhall come for the future, and not by the Valley of *Borgola*, as formerly, which is found not to be ſo convenient. We hear a conſiderable Reinforcement from *Germany* has already joined him, and that when the reſt of the Succours expected from thence are come up, which will make this Body very ſtrong, he will probably march towards the Dutchy of *Milan*, to make a Diverſion.

Vienna, *June* 9. The Emperor entred this day into the 64th Year of his Age, and has thereupon received the uſual Compliments of the Foreign Miniſters, and other Perſons of Quality. We lately received an Account from Hungary, that about 600 Perſons being got together, had committed ſome Diſorders near Mohaz and Caſſovia; but ſome Troops being ordered to march that way, and to diſperſe them, we hope that an end is put before now to this Tumult. Letters from Paſſau of the 7th Inſtant ſay, the Count de Schlick was with a Body of Troops in the neighbourhood of Braunau, raiſing large Contributions in the Country of Bavaria.

Ratisbonne, *June* 15. We have not yet any Account of the Marſhal de Villars being decamped from the neighbourhood of Ulm; and the French and Bavarians ſeem to be at a ſtand what further Meaſures to enter upon, thoſe which they had taken againſt the Circle of Franconia being entirely broke by the Precautions which the Allies have uſed for its Defence, and more particularly by Prince Lewis of Baden's joining the Count de Stirum, who has now an Army near as ſtrong as the French and Bavarians joined together. It is ſaid the Troops of the Circle of Franconia have gained a new Advantage over the Bavarian Forces near Rothemberg; whereof we expect the Particulars.

Francfort, *June* 17. The French Army under the Command of the Duke of Burgundy is ſtill encamped near Haguenau, expecting Reinforcements from Lorrain and from the Saar: General Thungen continues alſo over-againſt Fort Louis with a Detachment from the Lines of Stolhoffen, in order to obſerve the Enemy's Motions. Letters from Swabia and Franconia give an Account, that Prince Lewis of Baden had joined the Count de Stirum, and was within two Marches of the French Army, reſolving to fight them; The Enemy was reckoned to be ſomewhat ſtronger in Foot, but the Germans much outnumbered them in Horſe. The Marſhal de Villars (as is ſaid) intended to continue near the Danube, to obſerve the Confederate Army, while the Elector of Bavaria's Forces ſhould advance towards the Country of Tirol, with intent to open the Communication to themſelves with the French Army in Italy.

Cologne, *June* 19. A Body of above 6000 Men, being part of the Forces which the Circle of Weſtphalia is to furniſh towards the Army of 120000 Men, agreed upon at the Imperial Diet to be ſet on foot by the Empire, is marching towards the Upper Rhine, and was to encamp the 17th Inſtant near Coblentz. Twenty Battalions of Foot, and 8 Squadrons of Horſe, of the Forces of the States General, are alſo marching the ſame way, and they will ſhortly be followed by 7000 of the Pruſſian Forces, which are ſent to Prince Lewis's Aſſiſtance by that King.

From the Camp at Haneff, *June* 21. The 18th Inſtant, upon Notice that the Right Wing of the Enemy's Army was foraging between the two Camps, our Piquet Guard was immediately ordered out to attack them. The Enemy thereupon retired to their Camp with great Precipitation, leaving moſt part of their Forage behind; and our Men took about 40 Priſoners, and as many Horſes. The ſame day one of the Enemy's Parties of 70 Men fell in with our Foragers on the Left; but beſurrounded by our Forage-Guard, 18 of them were killed, and 41 taken Priſoners; two more of this Party deſerted, and came over to us; ſo that only 9 returned home. The 19 a Party of 1200 of the Enemy's Horſe and Dragoons, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *de Bay*, attempted to ſurpriſe our grand Guard, conſiſting of 250 Horſe, commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, and divided into ſeveral ſmall Squadrons, one on the Right, and another on the Left, of 50 Troopers each, and one in the Center, of 40 Men. The reſt were advanced to a farther diſtance, in ſmall Parties of 10 and 12 Men each. The Enemy, the better to conceal their Deſign, ordered two Squadrons, of 50 Men each, to march about with green Boughs in their Hats, hoping by this Stratagem to get between the Guard and our Camp undiſcovered; but the Lieutenant-Colonel, who had poſted himſelf on the Right, perceiving the Enemy's Motions, ordered thoſe ſmall Guards to come and reinforce him; ſo that the two Squadrons, when they approached nearer, met only with one of our Corporals, with 12 Men, of whom they carried off 8. In the mean time 3 other Squadrons attacked the Lieutenant-Colonel, who charged the Enemy with ſo great Bravery, that they were forced to retire to their main Body, which was poſted at ſome diſtance, and our Piquet Guard coming up to his Aſſiſtance, the Enemy retired towards their Camp, having had a Captain, with another Officer and 8 of their Men, killed: We took alſo from them two Lieutenants, 3 Cornets, 13 Troopers, and a Dragoon, with their Horſes: Theſe Priſoners and

thoſe